

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 680

17th November, 1951.

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Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010400040005-6

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YUGOSLAVIA'S FOREIGN TRADE DURING FIRST HALF OF 1951.

The Foreign Trade Statistics Office has issued its second publication for this year on the development of our trade with foreign countries.

Until the end of this year the classification of goods into statistics will be done according to the old form, but in 1952 a new system of recording will be adopted following international classification drafted by the commission of experts of the United Nations.

Yugoslavia will thus be one of the first countries to adopt the international classification of goods and the new form of publishing statistics, as recommended by the UN Economic and Social Council.

The latest publication shows all the characteristic changes in our export and import trade which are the consequence on one hand of the drought and poor harvest in 1950 and, on the other, the structural changes on the world markets after the outbreak of the war in Korea.

The following are the data on the entire volume of our imports and exports during the first half of 1950 and the first half of 1951:

	<u>EXPORTS</u>		<u>IMPORTS</u> (without foreign aid)	
	Tons	Millions Dinars	Tons	Millions Dinars
First half 1950	1,527,000	3,677	843,690	5,805
First half 1951	1,465,000	3,546	705,500	6,195
Difference	- 62,000	- 131	- 138,190	+ 390
Or in %	- 4%	- 3.6%	- 16%	+ 7%

As it can be seen, our exports by quantities of goods have dropped by 4% and by value 3.6%. The increase in the value of exported goods amounts, according to the above data, to about 10%. The jump in prices of imported goods is considerably greater because, despite the reduction in imports by quantities by 16%, the total value was greater by about 7%. If we compare the average price of imported goods during the first half of 1951 with that of the same period in 1950, we shall see that the increase in prices for imported goods has amounted to 28%. However, we must bear in mind the fact that in the case of imports the transport charges have been reckoned from the loading station or port in the foreign country to our border; whereas in the case of exports, this is reversed, which means that the transport expenses from our border to the place of unloading in the foreign country have not been included.

The most significant changes in the structure took place as a consequence of the drought. As a result of stopping all exports of food articles, our export trade has been reduced by approximately one billion dinars. This reduction in export trade has been made up for by increase in the export of the products of the mining and smelting sector of about 720,000,000 dinars. The export of our lumber industry has increased by value by 56,000,000 dinars although it has dropped by quantity by about 82,000 tons. The result of the increase in export of lumber can be credited to improved assortment.

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The most significant occurrence in the structure of imports is the great increase in food products and a considerable decrease in raw materials and semi-finished articles, such as leather, cotton, wool, cellulose, paper and rolled material. Import of coke and crude oil has in the main remained on the same level. In addition to the increase in import of food articles, there has been only another increase in the imports of machinery and equipment under long-term agreements concluded previously. Deliveries of equipment for our mines and factories on the basis of credits obtained abroad have also been increased.

Taking into consideration the import of food in respect of aid given by the American, French and Belgian Governments to the value of about 3,950,000,000 dinars and the import of cotton and coke in respect of aid given by the American Government to the value of 242,000,000 dinars, the following is the structure of imports:

Goods Sector	1951		1950	
	Tons	Millions Dinars	Tons	Millions Dinars
Plants	279,700	1,522	28,800	212
Lard and Oil	47,260	1,146	6,066	111
Food Articles	154,200	1,080	10,100	74
Leather	4,176	15	6,325	200
Textiles	18,270	1,444	24,824	1,362
Cellulose, paper	7,363	121	15,895	125
Coke, crude oil	433,200	591	435,300	539
Metals, rolled	--	--	--	--
Material	39,616	445	128,600	855
Machinery and equipment	17,439	1,015	14,670	611

Exchange of goods with respect to the principal foreign countries has also suffered considerable change both as regards the volume of business and balance of payments.

The following is the picture, reckoned in millions of dinars of our import and export trade with the principal foreign countries during the first half of 1951 and the first half of 1950:

Foreign Country	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
Austria	298	450	211	459
Greece Britain	700	325	599	743
Italy	924	907	545	437
Western Germany	654	1191	555	414
Holland	343	209	88	158
France	257	180	101	98
Switzerland	218	116	136	117
USA (not including aid)	1297	1030	548	366
Argentina	304	278	100	105

There has been a reduction in imports from Austria (of 150 million dinars) and from Germany (of 537 million dinars); whereas imports of goods from other countries has been increased. Imports from England have more than doubled (i.e., it has been increased by 375 million). After that comes Switzerland (with an increase of 102 million dinars); then comes the USA (with an increase of 117 million dinars), etc. A considerable increase in exports has been

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recorded with the following countries: Austria (108 million), Germany (141 million) and the USA (182 million). Export has considerably dropped with Great Britain (144 million), Austria (248 million), Holland (70 million); whereas in the case of the other countries there has not been any marked change with respect to exports.

It is a characteristic feature that up to the end of June of this year we have had an adverse trade balance with all the principal countries; whereas in the same period of last year our trade balance with Austria was a credit one, of 209 million, with Switzerland, of 1 million and with England a credit balance of as much as 418 million dinars.

Signed "Dr. A. M."

(BOI BA - 17th November, 1951)

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MARSHAL TITO SENDS A TELEGRAM TO THE PEOPLE OF PEC

The people of Pec and surrounding districts sent an invitation to Marshal Tito to be present at the celebration of the 7th anniversary of the freeing of their town. Marshal Tito sent them the following telegram in reply.

"I have received your invitation to the celebration of the freedom of Pec, but it is not possible for me to accept. I congratulate you warmly on this occasion. I greet the people of your surrounding districts - Shqipetars, Serbs, Montenegrins and Turks - with the wish that they maintain the brotherhood they have acquired, since this is their pledge of a happier future."

(BORBA - 17th November, 1951).

COMPLETION OF WORK ON THE YOUTH RAILWAY

(Doboj, -16th November 1951)

The lower shaft of the Tromedja tunnel is expected to be pierced any minute. This will be the most significant triumph achieved since the building of the 250 metre long bridge across the Bosnia River.

At the council meeting of the brigade commanders, party, youth and specialist leaders which was held yesterday three large tasks were undertaken: to complete the whole open stretch of the Banja Luka-Doboj railway, to pierce the Ljeskova Voda tunnel and complete the Tromedja tunnel by 20th December.

To complete these tasks in a little over a months time will require great efforts by the railway builders. All of this work is very heavy and must be done in the rain and cold weather.

Until recently all of this work has been going on without any surprises. The workers thought this would hold true until the rest of the work was completed and in the month of July they undertook the task of completing the tunnel by the end of November. But on 27th October - when they were expecting triumph and when the blasters from either end of the tunnel were separated by about 100 metres of earth - water appeared in the tunnel. The blasters fought against the elements for a time but they finally had to give up. Water was coming through at a rate of 500 litres a minute. The job site was soon flooded. The flow of water then started to decrease. A lot of time was lost before the drone of compressors was heard in the tunnel. The blasters started working again. After a few days work again had to be halted because of another appearance of water. There is still a few more metres of earth to be pierced.

Without doubt the piercing of the Tromedja tunnel will indeed be a great triumph by the builders of the youth railway. There is still a lot of work before the tunnel can be totally completed. There is about 800 metres of tunnel pipe concreted and a coupled of hundred metres of it is being widened. After the lower shaft is pierced work will be speeded up because the blasters will pierce through the upper shaft. After both shafts are pierced the workers will be able to start widening the incompleated part of the tunnel. The specialists claim that after the shafts are pierced it will only take a month to complete the tunnel. The engineers have drawn up detailed plans and they claim that success is guaranteed and that by the 20th December the first train will have passed through the tunnel at Tromedja.

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The builders' new tasks

(Banja Luka - November 16th)

The word that the work on the railway will be prolonged quickly spread through the settlements and job sites all along the whole length of the railway. This was the subject of very lively discussions by the brigadeers at their meetings and conferences and a large number of them, from various sectors, pledged that they would remain on the job until it was completed.

The primary initiative was given by the communists and shock-workers of the Ivo Lola Ribar brigade from the district of Morava. This brigade pledged that it would not leave the railway until it was completed.

This example was followed by other brigades. Word very quickly reached the chiefs that the Bosanska-Dubica Brigade promised to stay a month extraton the railway. In September when this brigade arrived on the railway it was assigned the difficult and responsible task of building a bridge across the Ukrina river. When they completed this bridge, instead of returning home, they promised to remain for another month and to build another bridge.

Many other brigades promised to remain on the job until all the work was completed.

About 25 full brigades promised to remain on the job until everything was completed. At the same time there are a large number of discharged soldiers, whose brigades will be returning home in a few days, who have promised to stay on the job with the other brigades.

(BORBA - 17th November, 1951).

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NEW STRENGTHENING OF IRREDENTIST CAMPAIGN.

The incident which occurred a few days ago in the village of Krkavce, District of Kopar has become a motive for a powerful strengthening of the anti-yugoslav campaign by irredentists from Trieste and Italy.

The speed with which the new campaign was followed, its character and contents speak very clearly that this event represents nothing else but a long time yearned for opportunity to repeat expressions of chauvinistic hate towards the peoples of Yugoslavia, to slander yugoslav authorities and to re-echo old slogans of Mussolini's Imperialism. The investigations concerning this incident which occurred in Krkavce and on which occasion the parish priest Bruni was injured, are being made and when they are concluded it will be known who is and to what measure responsible for this undesired incident.

The Trieste and Italian irredentist newspapers did not wait of course for any plausible facts nor did they insist to learn them necessary for the explanation of this incident, but on the contrary hurried with loud hostile comments. It was proved on this occasion also that the leaders of the irredentist campaign are not interested in hard facts, but in seeking opportunities to place beforehand prepared patented and oft repeated slogans taken from the arsenal of the anti-yugoslav campaign.

The tone and the vocabulary used by the Press has reached a climax in bad language and insults. Ultimo Notizie for it a leader uses the word "beast" as a synonym for the yugoslav peoples. A similar vocabulary is used also by other newspapers both demo-christian, cominformist and others.

In this campaign are of course again re-echoed slogans by Mussolini and D'Annunzio. The demo-christian Giornale di Trieste published a report from a meeting of "Julian volunteers" held in Trieste at which Colonel Almerico's proposal was passed in which the "Government is demanded to undertake efficient measures for the protection of all Italians in Venetia Julia and Dalmatia.

Even the official organ of the Demo-Christians 'Popolo has emphasized again irredentist demands in regard to Yugoslavia. "A great deal has been done - writes Popolo - but much more can be done if Trieste, as we wish, and that part of martyred Istria which has not been absorbed are united to the nation from which they have not been separated for a single moment both spiritually and legally."

It is quite clear that this new wave of anti-yugoslav campaign which incites again hate towards yugoslav peoples and warms up appetites for their territories does not contribute to the strengthening of good italian-yugoslav relations. The maintenance of such a state of affairs is not in the interests either of the italian or yugoslav peoples. Profit can be gained only by those who are against international cooperation and real strengthening of Peace in the World.

signed : R.R.

(BORBA, November 17, 1951) .

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PROTEST BY PIRIN PARTISANS AGAINST THE TRIAL IN LUCCA

(Capodistria, 16th November)

The general protest of people in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT concerning the staged trial of Garibaldists in Lucca has now been added to by former Partisan fighters in Pirana who have complained at the plenary meeting against the systematic persecution of Italian Partisans.

In the telegram of protest addressed to the Italian Government Pirana Partisans said that such trials served to spread the campaign of lies in Italy against Yugoslavia, and to create an atmosphere of hate towards the Yugoslav peoples.

Former Pirano Partisans demand that the Italian Government abstain from the systematic persecution of Garibaldists and contribute to the solution of conflicting questions and the creation of good relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

(BORBA - 17th November, 1951).

WITHDRAWAL OF THE AWARD "DIMITROV"

(Sofia, 16th November)

According to an official statement the Bulgarian Government has decided to withdraw the title "Laureate of the Dimitrov Award" which was at one time awarded to Zivko Biserov, member of the Bulgarian National Opera. Without explaining precisely the reasons for this decision the statement underlines that Biserov's activities are not "in compliance with the nature of the award". (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 17th November, 1951).

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THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CENTRAL UNION OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

The Central Union of the Agricultural Co-operative of the FPRY has been opened today in Zagreb in presence of about 1,000 delegates from all over the country. The Assembly is attended also by Marko Vujacic, Vice President of the Praesidium of the National Assembly of the FPRY, Mijalko Todorovic, President of the Federal Council for Agriculture and Forestry, Vladimir Bakaric, Prime Minister of the PR Croatia, Karlo Mrazovic, President of the Praesidium of the National Assembly of Croatia, Josip Cazi, delegate of the Central Board of the People's Front of Yugoslavia, Drago Gizdic, representing the Central Council of the Labour Unions of Yugoslavia, Major General Nikola Ljubicic representing the Yugoslav Army, Risto Antunovic, representative of the Government of PR of Serbia, Naum Naumovski, delegate of the Government of PR of Macedonia, Blazo Djuricic, representing the Government of PR Bosnia and Hercegovina and delegates of foreign co-operative organizations from Trieste, Germany and Greece.

The Assembly has been opened by the President of the Central Co-operative Union of the FPRY Dobrosav Tomasovic who greeted the present delegates and guests.

The following have been elected to the Working Committee: Comrade Moma Markovic, member of the CC CPY and delegate of the Central Union of Co-operatives of Serbia, Vlado Segrt, member of the CC CPY and Vice President of the Central Co-operative Union of the FPRY, Comrades Stjepan Prvcic, Maks Krmelj, Mihailo Vuckovic, Djuro Cakogovic, Ivan Beretti, Slobodan Kazivojevic, Vlado Siljegovic, Ruza Tadic, Jordan Blazevski, Ljubo Mijatovic, Tihomir Nikodijevic, Stojadin Stojkovic, Mara Rupena, Kata Lalic, Filip Ozbolt, Jon Curila, Marta Dretvic and Dobrosav Tomasovic. After adopting the proposed agenda delegates have been greeted in behalf of the Central Committee of the CPY and of the Federal Government by Mijalko Todorovic, in behalf of the Central Council of Labour Unions of Yugoslavia by Comrade Drago Gizdic, in behalf of the Yugoslav Army by Major General Nikola Ljubicic, and then by delegates co-operative members from Trieste, Germany and Greece. After that a letter of the International Co-operative Union from London, which was unable to send its delegate, has been read to the audience.

Speech of Mijalko Todorovic

In his speech Comrade Mijalko Todorovic, President of the Federal Council for Agriculture and Forestry, addressed the audience as follows:

"Comrades, I am greeting you in behalf of the Central Committee of CP of Yugoslavia and Federal Government and expressing their wish to close this regular third assembly of the Central Co-operative Union of the FPRY as successfully as possible in order that you may contribute as much as possible to the further progress of our co-operative movement and consequently to the furtherance of socialism in our country.

The period separating us from the Second Assembly is filled with important events and outstanding changes in construction of a socialist economic system in our country. All these measures have and are still contributing to the further stabilization of socialism in our country and to a more speedy promotion of our producing forces and also to the conditions for a more prosperous life for all our working men.

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These measures are, however, very much discussed abroad, above all, by the press of the Cominform countries which are spreading all kind of lies and slanders. The same practice is followed by various reactionary elements in the West. All these campaigns and criticism on the part of the Cominform countries, broadcasting stations and newsmen, as well as on the part of some reactionary circles in the West has the same aim no matter whether it is directed from the same source or not. That criticism and writing are not only slanderous and false, but often contradictory. It often tells us that the development of the socialist democracy in our country, that is, a gradual abolition of the administrative bureaucratic economic system, means a return to the old system, in other words, to capitalism. Naturally both the USSR and other Cominform countries wish to prove by words and by deeds that the socialism is closely connected with the administrative economy, with bureaucracy, and that the socialism is the same thing as misery, backwardness and deprivation, etc. But, socialism is not that nor do we believe that the socialism should and can be that.

We are obliged to maintain in our country many administrative measures in our economy all until we eliminate the capitalist system, and until we make impossible every counter-revolution and eliminate the hindrances on the part of the deprived of power bourgeoisie in further construction of the socialist economic system. We have also been obliged to stick to those administrative measures in economy because we have inherited not only backward but also a war destroyed economy.

Abolition of such administrative measures, struggle against bureaucratism in general and in our economy in particular, came as a result of the invigoration of our economy, as a result of a victory which we achieved in the economic field.

Those "critics" are even telling us that such measures are directed against the working class and that they are not only leading us back to the formerly existing situation, but that they are also lowering the standard of living of the working class. The hitherto achieved results in stabilization of the market, however, particularly in reducing prices of foodstuff articles, are telling us something quite contrary. Critics are telling us, on the other hand, that such measures are directed against our working peasantry in general, that this, against the development of agriculture and particularly against our co-operative movement. But, the abolition of the compulsory deliveries of many agricultural products has been greeted by our working peasantry, because such measures have stimulated their initiative for further increase of agricultural production. Naturally such writing and such propaganda, which is supported by remnants of the deprived of power bourgeoisie in our country who are opposing the socialist social system, who are in general against the new Yugoslavia and its independence, are intended to disintegrate the unity of our peoples and the solidarity of a sound union and unity of the working class and peasants. The Cominform is using it to prevent us to construct our socialism, to prevent us to strengthen our defensive power, and to prevent us to stabilize the independence of our socialist construction. And the reactionary circles from the West following this Cominform propaganda are consciously or unconsciously only supporting that hostile activity against our country and aggression which is made on the part of the Soviet Union and other Cominform countries for quite a long time against our country.

Furthermore, they are often criticizing our country, our people's authority and Party with respect to the method of the socialist reconstruction of our agriculture and in respect of the very organization

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of our agricultural co-operatives. They are criticizing us that we are lacking democracy and that we are not respecting sufficiently enough opinions and wishes of our working peasants. Our results with regard to the development of agricultural co-operatives tell us explicitly enough what the opinion of our peasantry is. But I would like to remind the false friends of our peasantry that they too have reconstructed their agriculture sometime ago and above all I would like to remind them of the methods and means which they applied then.

The way of forming big farms in England

I would like to take England as an example first of all because this is a classic country in that respect and second, because of the BBC which recently is fabricating various lies about the prevailing conditions in our agricultural co-operatives. I am not going to refer here to the whole period of the initiative accumulation, but I will only take as an example the period of "the liberation of farms", that is purging of peasants from the land in the XIX century which is described by Marx as follows: "As an example of the methods applied in XIX century I will only mention "the liberation" of the Dutches of Sanderland... He refers here to some 15,000 peasants who have been deprived of their land which has been turned into pasture ground for sheep...

That is the way the capitalism pushed its way in various countries. Concerning the reconstruction of agriculture in the USSR and in Cominform countries, I must tell you that it was a compulsory expropriation which has not been completed even today. The means and methods applied not only in creating kolhoses, but also today in the USSR do not differ much from the methods of the initial accumulation and they are the summit of the Stalin's anti-socialist theory. As in capitalist countries peasants in those countries are not bosses on their land. They are returning now after the Lenin's period into the feudal position and the kolhoses are today representing for them a compulsory working camp.

Our path to the socialist reconstruction of agriculture must on the contrary be different, that is a socialist path. We do not intend nor have we ever intended to follow such experience. We need a socialist reconstruction and we are attaining it in this way, in the manner which corresponds to our conditions and which conforms to the socialist path followed by our country. By our reconstruction through co-operatives our peasants are becoming real socialist owners of land just as workers are becoming socialist owners of factories.

It was our intention from the very beginning and it is still today that the creation of big and abolition of small farms in the FPRY should be done consciously and willingly by our peasantry itself. This will be performed in full with the assistance of our Government and the Party.

At this Assembly I would like to tell you a few words about the acquired experience in the past few years of the development of the agricultural co-operative movement, and of the steps confronting us, as well as of the intentions of our Party and Government for the future period, which should help our co-operatives to increase the pace for higher efficiency and for raising our agriculture to a higher level.

Comrade Tito already reiterated that there is no question whether we will realize reconstruction of our agriculture through a ricultural co-operative movement, and that the only question is that this reconstruction should be done as easily and as well as possible together

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with increased production.

Above all, I would like to tell you a few words about our agricultural co-operatives of the general type. Our agricultural co-operatives, though assigned both by our party and our people's authority a great significance and an important role in the socialist transformation of our countryside, failed to achieve any outstanding results up to date. Although the network of the agricultural co-operatives included all the working peasantry in our country their progress on the socialist transformation of our countryside has not been a satisfactory one. They began strengthening in some ways only recently.

The reason of failure of our general agricultural co-operatives to achieve marked results

Why these co-operatives failed to move forward? The reasons are twofold - objective and subjective. Among objective reasons we will quote, above all, our administrative system. Both the administrative measures and the whole administrative system, above all in trading both with agricultural and industrial goods, have been an objective hindrance to the successful development of general agricultural co-operatives. After abolition of this administrative system a year ago, conditions have been created for our agricultural co-operatives to progress at a more rapid rate. As to the objective factors I must say that this was above all a question of underrating of general agricultural co-operatives not only on the part of certain bodies of authority, of various state and economic officers, but also on the part of co-operative organizations and their managements. Conceptions as to the general co-operatives have in practice been very narrow. Their role has been reduced generally to trading activities. Our Central Committee and our Party believe, however, that their role should be a more broad and extensive one and that our agricultural co-operatives should bear the main burden and principle task in the general transformation of our agriculture.

All the conditions for this are favourable because new measures are permitting them to develop on a broader scale. And not only that. Objective conditions are there also because our peasants need agricultural co-operatives more and more. The economic measures which are applied with the aim of stabilizing the market are preventing speculations with agricultural products. This will result for our peasants with such a productivity, on such small lots and with their primitive means to fail in moving very much forward in raising their standard of living. But the experience and practice will soon show to the majority of our working peasantry that despite of the fact that the free trade of agricultural products is made possible, or probably because the trade of agricultural products is permitted, that one can no longer cultivate a small lot of land. We can already see that agricultural co-operatives may extend even more their economic and organizational activities. It is the question, Comrades, that the agricultural co-operatives should develop their activities on a wider scale. Our Central Committee and our Party believe that agricultural co-operatives of the general type should be extensive complex organizations developing various branches of production and not only trading; which should be engaged in various producing branches that will permit a speedy development of agricultural production and that will permit, above all, a development of producing forces in such co-operatives. In other words our agricultural co-operatives must tend to develop all the activities and branches from which they will draw an increased profit and accumulation for increasing co-operative means of production including land.

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If our co-operatives of the general type should develop their trade with industrial and agricultural goods and if they organize their agricultural farm steads, nurseries, if they should form their workshops and industrial enterprises, and above all if they should see that their work is profitable and if their accumulation is directed for a further strengthening of co-operative production and producing means they will soon become big agricultural farms which will quickly include the majority of agricultural farm steads in our country.

I believe that this Third Annual Assembly of the Central Co-operative Union will be greatly successful if it succeeds in illuminating in its discussions and reports all the hitherto achieved experience acquired in work of general agricultural co-operatives, and if it points out to all the positive and negative factors in its work. I believe that the Comrade delegates from certain successful co-operatives may give to this Assembly some very precious material and experience.

About peasant working co-operatives

I would like to tell you also a few words about our peasant working co-operatives. I believe that I should not reiterate that the existing peasant working co-operatives are an outstanding revolutionary acquisition of our Party and our peoples. I believe that I should not repeat that we will never, under no conditions, forsake these peasant working co-operatives. On the contrary, we are in position today to undertake, according to the instructions of our Party, of the Central Committee and our Government issued on the basis of our experience, further measures both for stabilizing these co-operatives for increasing their productivity of work, as well as for a speedy and systematic extension of co-operatives on the entire territory of the FPRY.

The experience shows us that in spite of successes achieved by our working co-operatives in raising their efficiency, there are certain factors in their organizations in the way of their activities, in social and economic relations, and in producing relations prevailing there, there are some causes hindering a speedy development of peasant working co-operatives. The experience of the most progressive of our co-operatives tells us that they should switch from their primitive husbandry, from their hitherto applied system of remuneration which is imbued with only a few socialist elements to a higher form, to a higher way of management, which on the one hand should mean a technical and economic perfection of the process of production and of the way of husbanding, and on the other, raising the producing relations of their co-operatives to a higher, more consistent and socialist level. We are concerned above all with the question of assisting our co-operatives, as big socialist farmsteads to switch to such a way of husbanding which will ensure profitability, which will ensure to such co-operative the required profits, profits equal or even higher than those obtained by peasants in their neighbourhood, which will guarantee the corresponding earnings to the co-operative members and permit co-operatives to realize their specified accumulation. This means that they should work according to the principle of profitability.

On the other hand, we are concerned with the question that co-operative members as members of an organization in which direct producers, are united should participate in managements and in distribution of proceeds in conformity with the socialist principles set up by our Party for further development of our economic system.

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You know very well, Comrades, that our factories are working in accordance with the principle of profitability. They have been following an already established principle. One cannot conceal a big farmstead which would not be working in this way. But our co-operatives are not working thus or one can only discern a few primitive elements in that work. This however has been a natural thing in our factories. In our co-operatives we failed to introduce this system for two reasons. First, we must openly acknowledge that we have been greatly influenced by the kolhoz system, and second, remuneration in kind has been formerly justified to a certain extent because of the administrative measures prevailing then in our economy, such as ration supplies and then perceptibly developed individual ownership tendencies of the most backward co-operative members. There is no longer reason for such husbandry. The experience shows us that co-operatives practicing the new way of husbandry are achieving much better results in developing their co-operatives and in extending benefits to their members. We are stabilizing our whole economy, above all our market. Our small peasants will soon find out that they cannot exist under such conditions. As concerns peasant working co-operatives, I would like to say that our economic system would stimulate them to develop into big socialist farmsteads, but it will show them that they can no longer adhere to the primitive way of husbandry and that they must switch over to the new socialist methods.

Our Party and our Federal Government will do everything possible to help our co-operatives to achieve better results in their economic strengthening as well as in their numerical increase and extension of their farmsteads.

(BORBA, November 17, 1951)

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WAR VETERANS
WILL BE HELD IN BELGRADE

The Second Regular General Assembly of the International Federation of War Veterans (FIOAC) will take place at the Kolarac University in Belgrade from 27 th to 30th November this year. Representatives of 18 countries will take part.

The International Federation of War Veterans was founded at the end of November 1950 in Paris at the World's inauguration conference of the Association of War Veterans. This conference was attended by representatives of the Associations from USA, France, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, Finland, Turkey, Danmark and the representatives of the Union of Disabled Soldiers of Yugoslavia.

The main task of this international conference has been to assist the United Nations in its efforts for the preservation of peace and to examine possibilities for taking care of disabled soldiers in individual countries, in the name of its numerous membership. To this end the task of the conference was to set up an international organ which would unite all organizations of war veterans throughout the world.

The Central Committee of the Union of Disabled Soldiers of Yugoslavia was at the very beginning aware of the importance of this organization. Delegates of our country took part in the work of the Commission which had to examine conditions of war veterans in individual countries, the right to employment, to establish principles of the organization, to examine the possibilities of admission of World Organization of War Veterans into the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and to make a draft statute of the new organization.

Delegates of the Union of Disabled Soldiers of Yugoslavia acquainted the conference with the way in which the problem of disabled soldiers has been solved in Yugoslavia. In regard to the fact that this problem has been definitely solved in our country and that it could serve as a model of care by the state of disabled soldiers, the General Assembly had decided to form a Commission under the Executive Committee of the International Federation with the task to collect data about regulating the problem of disabled soldiers in individual countries and to send it in the form of comparative tables to governments of individual countries and to hand in proposals of successful solution of the problem of disabled soldiers in other countries.

In the work of Commission 2 whose basic theme of discussion and work was the problem of uniting the progressive forces in the world in the defence of Peace, by the intervention of the Yugoslav delegate the Federation assumed a correct attitude in regard to the armed conflict in Korea and towards the United Nations. The Yugoslav delegation emphasized that members of the War Veterans Organization are in fact those who have the greatest moral right to demand the safeguard of Peace in the world. For this purpose the Commission proposed measures for the protection of Peace by mobilizing members and developing propaganda against propagators of a new war.

The General Assembly elected a new Executive Committee in which the Yugoslav Union of Disabled Soldiers is also represented. This Committee meets every three months. At the

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first meeting of this Committee the Yugoslav representative had to defend the principles of the Federation from tendencies to subjugate the Federation to the interest of blocs. Our representative resolutely opposed these attempts stressing that FIOAC acts in the framework of UN and as such it cannot support any blocs.

At the World's conference of War Veterans held in Rome in July of this year in which 150 delegates and observers in behalf of 30 million members took part, the Yugoslav delegate recommended the Conference that the Federation should launch a wide and systematic action for the protection of the principles of the United Nations Charter, to propagate the idea of indivisible Peace, for the respect of equality and sovereignty of small nations.

The Conference in Rome has positively judged the attitude of the Yugoslav delegation and the Secretary-General of the Organization Elliot Newcomb thanked our representatives for their allround efforts and for the example they set.

At the next meeting of the FIOAC which will be held in Belgrade a permanent Commission will be formed with the task to spread the struggle for the safeguard of Peace in the World as well as a Commission for rehabilitating disabled soldiers for work on the basis of former Yugoslav proposal.

(Signed Dj.V.)

POLITIKA, 17 November 1951

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APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FOR LEGISLATION AND BUILDING-UP
OF PEOPLE'S AUTHORITY OF PR SLOVENIA

Members of the Council for Legislation and Building-up of
People's Authority of PR Slovenia have been appointed as follows:

Ivan MACEK, Vice President of the Government of PR Slovenia and
President of the Economic Council of the Government of PR Slovenia;
Boris KRAIGHER, Minister of Interior of PR Slovenia;
Viktor AVBELJ, Minister- President of the Council for Agriculture
and Forestry of PR Slovenia;
Zoran POLIC, Minister of Finance of PR Slovenia;
Dr. Helij MODIC, Minister of Justice of PR Slovenia;
Janko RUDOLF, President of the Main Committee of the Syndicate
Union of PR Slovenia.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, Nov. 13, 1951)